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मानक

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IS 8622 (1999): Wire Wound Sliding Contact Rheostats for Use in Educational Institutions [PGD 22: Educational Instruments and Equipment]



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भारतीय मानक
शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में उपयोग के लिए तार लिपटे
सरकवां संपर्क धारा-नियंत्रक — विशिष्टि
(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard

WIRE WOUND SLIDING CONTACT
RHEOSTATS FOR USE IN EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS — SPECIFICATION
(*First Revision*)

ICS 29.240.30

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of Educational Instruments and Equipment Sectional Committee and approval of the Light Mechanical Engineering Division Council.

This standard was first published in 1977. The standard has been technically revised and all the amendments issued to the earlier version have been incorporated.

The product is required in the Physics Laboratories of Schools and Colleges and Polytechnics where a continuously variable current regulator or a potential divider is required.

This standard specifies the terminology, material for different parts, tests, dimensions and safety aspects of rheostat.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

Indian Standard

WIRE WOUND SLIDING CONTACT RHEOSTATS FOR USE IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS — SPECIFICATION (*First Revision*)

1 SCOPE

This standard covers the general requirements and tests for a sliding contact resistance rheostat for use as series resistance or as a potentiometer. It is required in the Physics Laboratories of Schools and Colleges and Polytechnics where a continuously variable current regulator or a potential divider is required.

2 TERMINOLOGY

For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions shall apply.

2.1 Contact

Device used for varying the resistance in the electric circuit.

2.2 Endbands

A metallic strip provided at each end of the wire winding and covering the tube.

2.3 Former

A pipe of insulating material over which the resistance wire is wound.

2.4 Guide Rod

A rod provided to guide the movement of the metal block with the sliding contact.

2.5 Terminals

Points of connection in an electric circuit.

2.6 Supports

The feet attached to either side of the wire wound tube.

2.7 Rated Resistance

The nominal resistance marked on the rheostat.

2.8 Rated Current

The nominal current value marked on the rheostat.

3 MATERIAL

Material for different parts of the rheostat shall be as given in Table 1.

Table 1 Material for Parts of Rheostat
(*Clause 3*)

SI No.	Parts of the Rheostat	Material
(1)	(2)	(3)
i)	Contact	Laminated phosphor bronze strip or copper graphite
ii)	Contact Block	Brass or Aluminium
iii)	Endbands	Brass
iv)	Former	Non-inductive, Non-magnetic, Non-porous full baked porcelain or glazed ceramic
v)	Guide rod	Brass
vi)	Supports	Cast iron or aluminium die casted
vii)	Terminals	Brass or brass embedded with insulating material such as bakelite
viii)	Terminals screws	Brass
ix)	Wire	Constantan or nichrome

NOTE — For the rheostats up to secondary level, an ordinary porcelain pipe can be used instead of glazed ceramic for former.

4 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Contact

There are two type of contacts:

a) *Laminated Phosphor Bronze*

At least 5 strips shall be fitted to make the contact sturdy and springy. The thickness of the strip shall not be less than 0.32 mm.

b) *Copper Graphite*

It shall be made by copper graphite brush and shall be spring loaded.

4.2 Contact Block

It shall be of brass or aluminium fitted with an insulated moulded bakelite finger grip knob for sliding the contact. The block shall be provided with a true bore (square or round) so that it may slide smoothly in the guide rod without any jerks.

4.3 Endbands

For wire from SWG 36 (0.193 mm) a to SWG 22 (0.711 mm) the thickness of the endbands shall not be less than 0.56 mm. For wires from SWG 21 (0.819 mm) to SWG 14 (0.203 mm) the thickness of the endbands shall not be less than 0.9 mm. The breadth of the endbands in both the cases shall not be less than 12 mm. The endbands shall be properly chrome plated to avoid corrosion due to laboratory fumes and extreme weather conditions.

4.4 Former

It shall be of uniform shape throughout length, enabling the contact to slide over the winding without jerks.

4.5 Guide Rod

It shall be straight throughout length, round or square. The diameter or the cross section of the rod shall not be less than 9 mm. It shall be properly chrome plated to minimise corrosion due to laboratory fumes and extreme weather conditions.

4.6 Supports

These shall be stable when placed on the plane surface. A hole on the foot of each support shall be provided to facilitate mounting of the rheostat.

4.7 Terminals

These shall be at least three in number, properly knurled and shall be of double nut type. The length of the terminal shall not be less than 25 mm. Each terminal nut shall not be less than 15 mm in diameter and 5 mm in thickness. A hexagonal nut of 15 mm diameter shall also be provided to tighten the terminal.

NOTE — For the rheostats up to secondary school level the thickness of the endbands may be about 0.56 mm for all types of rheostats.

4.7.1 Terminal Screws

These shall be non-flying type and not less than 5 mm in diameter and 50 mm in length. The screw shall have very fine threads to give tight grip to the connection wire by the terminals.

4.7.2 The position of the terminals shall be as given below:

- a) There shall be enough space for connecting appropriate external wire or cable. The terminals should be insulated from the wire and the guide rod by bakelite moulded bushes and washers.
- b) The terminals shall not be adversely affected by heat from the resistor. To eliminate this the terminals shall be fitted at the supports of the rheostats.

The connections to the terminals from the wire ends of the rheostats shall be done with a reasonable thick copper conductor.

4.8 Winding

The winding on the tubes shall be uniform, tight and without kinks or similar visible defects so that the wire does not become loose after use. Two types of wires may be used as given in 4.8.1 and 4.8.2.

4.8.1 Eureka or Constantan (UN NE) Wire

Highly oxidized wire shall be wound closely on the tubes.

4.8.2 Nichrome (Nickel-Chromium) Wire

Since this type of wire cannot be oxidized, therefore, shall be wound in grooves to avoid short circuiting. The winding shall be coated with a cement or silicon compound to eliminate loosening of wires due to heat.

4.8.3 The winding shall be done with recommended gauges of wires as given in Annex A to avoid excessive temperature rise and:

- a) the temperature rise shall not be so excessive that the winding may get loose.
- b) the rise in temperature shall not affect the smooth sliding of the contact on the hot wire.
- c) with the rise in temperature the current shall not fall considerably and after about 45 minutes the rheostat shall attain steady state.

4.9 Safety Cover

The rheostat shall be supplied with a suitable outer perforated cover to shield the students from coming in contact accidentally with the hot winding. The temperature at any point on the outer cover shall not exceed 40°C.

5 TOLERANCE

5.1 Current

Actual current carrying capacity of rheostat shall be 1.1 times of the rated current carrying capacity.

NOTE — This is not required for rheostats up to Higher Secondary level.

5.2 Resistance

The actual resistance of rheostat shall be with in ± 10 percent of the rated resistance.

6 TESTS

The resistance of the rheostat shall be measured with a wheatstone bridge to verify the specified tolerance (see 5.2).

6.1 Insulation Test

This test shall be carried out with the help of a megger of 500 Vdc. The insulation resistance shall not be less than 10 M Ω .

6.2 Insulation Test at High Voltage (at 2 kVac)

This test shall be carried out with a high voltage break down tester for one minute to ensure that there is no leakage of current in between the body and the live portion of the rheostat.

NOTE — This test is not required for the rheostats up to Higher Secondary level.

6.3 Mechanical Endurance Test

The rheostat shall be tested by actual operation for 1 000 times. The sliding contact shall be made to slide on the windings for 1 000 times. There shall be no mechanical deterioration of any part of the rheostat, after this test.

6.4 Load Test

The rheostat shall be tested for declared current carrying capacity as explained below:

- a) Accessories required for this test:
 - i) Variac (Auto Transformer) — Single phase have a minimum current capacity of 15 A.
 - ii) ac ammeter have a range of 10 to 15 A with accuracy class 0.5.
 - iii) Voltmeter up to a range of 300 V with accuracy class 0.5.

b) Procedure

The rheostat shall be connected to the mains through the variac.

The ammeter shall be connected to rheostat in series and a voltmeter in parallel to read the current and voltage respectively.

Adjust the variac to set the voltage between 230 to 250 V as required. Adjust the contact of the rheostat till the ammeter reads the

marked current of the rheostat. Test the rheostat in this condition for an hour and check that there is no deterioration of wire or the contact of the rheostat.

Then increase the current in the rheostat by 10 percent by adjusting the sliding contact and test the same for 30 minutes. Again check that there is no deterioration of wire during this test and the contact is sliding with ease on the hot winding.

7 MARKING

7.1 Each rheostat shall have a name plate which shall be clearly and indelibly marked with the following particulars:

- a) Manufacturer's name or trade-mark, if any;
- b) Serial number, model number and year of manufacture;
- c) Total resistance in ohms;
- d) Maximum current carrying capacity; and
- f) Rated voltage.

7.2 BIS Certification Marking

The product conforming to this Indian Standard may also be marked with the Standard Mark.

7.2.1 The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986* and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The details of conditions under which the licence for the use of Standard Mark may be granted to manufacturers or producers may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards.

8 PACKAGING

8.1 The rheostat shall be packed in a suitable packaging to prevent from damage during handling and transportation

8.2 Marking on Packaging

The requirements for marking specified at 7 shall also be marked on packaging of rheostat.

ANNEX A
(Clause 4.8.3)

RECOMMENDED GAUGES OF WIRES FOR USE WITH RHEOSTATS

A-1 EUREKA OR CONSTANTAN WIRES

<i>Current (A)</i>	<i>Wire No. (SWG)</i>	<i>Wire Diameter (mm)</i>
8.0	14	(2.03)
7.0	15	(1.829)
6.5	16	(1.626)
6.0	17	(1.422)
5.5	18	(1.219)
4.5	19	(1.016)
3.5	20	(0.914)
2.8	21	(0.819)
2.3	22	(0.711)
1.8	23	(0.61)
1.6	24	(0.559)
1.4	25	(0.508)
1.2	26	(0.457)
1.0	27	(0.416)
0.8	28	(0.38)
0.6	30	(0.315)
0.5	32	(0.274)
0.4	34	(0.233)
0.3	36	(0.193)

A-2 NICHROME (NICKEL-CHROMIUM) WIRE

<i>Current (A)</i>	<i>Wire No. (SWG)</i>	<i>Wire Diameter (mm)</i>
9.0	14	(2.03)
7.5	16	(1.626)
6.0	18	(1.219)
5.0	19	(1.016)
4.0	20	(0.914)
3.2	21	(0.819)
2.5	22	(0.711)
2.0	23	(0.61)
1.8	24	(0.559)
1.6	25	(0.508)
1.4	26	(0.457)
1.2	27	(0.416)
0.9	28	(0.38)
0.6	32	(0.274)
0.5	34	(0.233)
0.4	36	(0.193)
0.3	38	(0.152)

NOTE — Rheostats of higher amperage may be manufactured out of the above gauge using double wires (winding in parallel). Extraordinary in double, four or more tubes.

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters:

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002
Telephones: 323 01 31, 323 3375, 323 94 02

Telegrams: Manaksanstha
(Common to all offices)

Regional Offices:

	Telephone
Central : Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg NEW DELHI 110002	323 76 17, 323 38 41
Eastern : 1/14 C.I.T. Scheme VII M, V.I.P. Road, Kankurgachi CALCUTTA 700054	{ 337 84 99, 337 85 61 337 86 26, 337 91 20
Northern : SCO 335-336, Sector 34-A, CHANDIGARH 160022	{ 60 38 43 60 20 25
Southern : C.I.T. Campus, IV Cross Road. CHENNAI 600113	{ 235 02 16, 235 04 42 235 15 19, 235 23 15
Western : Manakalaya, E9 MIDC, Marol, Andheri (East) MUMBAI 400093	{ 832 92 95, 832 78 58 832 78 91, 832 78 92
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